

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property:

historic name Hanover Square Historic District Boundary Expansion
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number East Water St, East Genesee St, East Washington St not for publication
city or town Syracuse vicinity
state New York code NY county Onondaga code 067 zip code 13204

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Kurt A. Rupert DBHPO 12/8/14
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson M. Beall 1.27.15

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Table with 3 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, and Resource Type (buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total). Values: 11, 4, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 12, 4.

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Industrial Resources of the City of Syracuse

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Manufacturing Facility, COMMERCE/TRADE: Business, COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store, COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant, GOVERNMENT: City Hall, TRANSPORTATION: Water-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Manufacturing Facility, COMMERCE/TRADE: Business, COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store, COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant, GOVERNMENT: City Hall, TRANSPORTATION: Water-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival, LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN: Prairie School, LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN/Colonial Revival, MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: Stone, Brick, Concrete; walls: Brick, Stone, Other; roof: Asphalt, Metal, Other; other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation Sheet

8 Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Criteria considerations

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- INDUSTRY
- COMMERCE
- TRANSPORTATION
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1830-c1945

Significant Dates

1830, 1844, 1850, 1892, 1916

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Hanover Square Historic District Expansion
Name of Property

Onondaga County, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 3.56 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	406418	4767031	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cynthia Carrington Carter
organization Renaissance Studio Preservation Planning date 4/19/2014
street & number 219 Crawford Avenue telephone 315-446-1310
city or town Syracuse state New York zip code 13202

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Hanover Square Historic District Expansion
Onondaga County, New York

The original Hanover Square Historic District, listed on the National Register in 1975, was drawn to include seventeen buildings that generally form a triangle around Hanover Square, a historic open space in downtown Syracuse. The district was premised in part on the city's early commercial history and especially its link to the Erie Canal, the path of which bordered the north side of the district, now Erie Boulevard. The district was bordered on the south by East Washington Street, and East Genesee Street (Genesee Turnpike) ran diagonally between East Water and East Washington, forming Hanover Square. Because of its geographic focus on Hanover Square, the original district did not include all of the canal-related buildings on East Water Street or consider the full extent of the Hanover Street neighborhood. This expansion, which includes sixteen additional properties, has been drawn to incorporate areas to the east of the original district that are related by geography and theme. The expanded district includes the rest of the canal-related resources on East Water Street and several other blocks south of East Water Street, between East Water and East Washington, including buildings on East Genesee and Montgomery Streets. The new boundary also takes in three buildings that have previously been listed in the National Register individually. These include the Weighlock Building on Erie Boulevard, also intimately related to the history of the canal, the Courier Building on Montgomery Street, and Syracuse City Hall on East Washington Street. The boundaries of the expanded district encompass the remaining canal, commercial, industrial, and municipal resources in this neighborhood. All the buildings in the expanded district are similar in character, date and type as the ones in the original district.

In the 1830s, this was the heart of downtown Syracuse and commercial, industrial and municipal buildings dominated. Commercial buildings in the district expansion includes those buildings in the 200 and 300 blocks on the north side of East Water Street that, like the previously listed buildings in the 100 block of East Water Street, both fronted on Water Street and opened at the rear onto the Erie Canal. These were multi-story, masonry, commercial and industrial buildings that were strategically located to take advantage of direct access to the canal.

On the northeast corner of East Water and Montgomery Streets, the Weighlock building was an important part of the Erie Canal system. Today it houses the Erie Canal Museum, which interprets the history of the Erie Canal and its influence on the development of the region. City Hall occupies the entire block bounded by East Water Street on the north, East Washington Street on the south, Market Street on the east and Montgomery Street on the west. The current 1893 city hall is in the vicinity of the original market place that became the location where city business was transacted. City business has been conducted on this site since the 1840s.

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Hanover Square Historic District Expansion
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The buildings in the expanded district retain a similar relationship to the street as those in the original district; the multi-story buildings are built to the sidewalk and occupy their entire lots. The three exceptions are mid-block parking lots, which include the parking lot at 211 East Water, where a condemned building was removed in 1940, the parking lot adjacent to the Miss Syracuse Diner, where a two-story restaurant stood prior to its being replaced with the c1940 prefabricated modern diner, and the parking lot that surrounds the Key Bank drive-up facility on East Genesee Street. The open spaces on the east and west sides of Montgomery Street north of East Water are government owned and have been since the nineteenth century. Similar patterns of development and the relationship of the Erie Canal to that development that were visible in the original district are still clearly visible in the Hanover Square Historic District Expansion.

Building List

**This list includes only the buildings in the expansion area
All buildings are contributing unless otherwise noted**

East Water Street (north side)

215 East Water Street – built 1830s, two upper floors and easternmost section condemned, removed and building modernized 1940, remodeled c.1980 – rectangular, two-story, brick office building with aluminum cladding on the upper story; flat roof; cut-away northeast corner, first floor, **non-contributing due to substantial alterations and loss of integrity**

237 East Water Street – built c. 1830, modernized 1904, four-story, three-ranked, brick commercial building, with flat roof; storefront in-fill; twentieth-century aluminum double-hung sash windows on upper floors.

239 East Water Street – built c. 1830, modernized 1904, four-story, three-ranked, brick commercial building with flat roof; storefront with recessed entry; twentieth-century aluminum double-hung sash windows on upper floors.

243 East Water Street – c. 1920 – four-story, Flemish bond brick, commercial building with a flat roof; two-bays with four double-hung sash windows in each opening; two storefronts with recessed entrances on both East Water Street and Erie Blvd; separate entrance to upper stories open from both Water Street and Erie Blvd.

253 East Water Street – built 19th century, extensively damaged by fire Dec. 29, 1944, upper floors removed and building remodeled – two-story, stuccoed brick commercial building with flat roof; one-story wing across the east end; recessed entrances on both Water Street and Erie Blvd; rows of glass block frame single-pane windows on first floor; double-hung sash second floor façade; double-hung sash flank fixed-pane windows on the second floor, east

257 East Water Street – 41 x 60 foot city owned open space which once housed the police barn and was later designated a municipal park – not counted

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Hanover Square Historic District Expansion
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311-317 East Water Street – built 1830s, (upper stories removed and building stabilized mid-20th century) two-story, three-ranked, brick commercial building with flat roof; double-hung sash windows upper floor; windows infilled on first; centered entry, metal door.

319- 321 East Water Street – built or substantially altered 1980; two-story, brick and aluminum, commercial building with flat roof, **non-contributing due to age and/or lack of integrity**

323 East Water Street – built 1830s – four-story, three-ranked, brick commercial building, with a gabled roof; arched lintels on Erie Blvd facade; 2/2 double-hung sash windows; flush storefront with double glass doors on either side of display windows.

325 East Water Street – built 1830s – four-story, three-ranked, brick commercial building with a gabled roof; rectangular, 1/1 double-hung sash windows; flush storefront.

327-335 East Water Street – built 1967; substantially altered c. 2000 – two-story, commercial building, **non-historic, non-contributing**

East Water Street (south side)

246-248 East Water Street – built 1854 - Falker Building – three-story, four-ranked, brick commercial building with a flat roof; double-hung sash windows on the upper floor; two bow windows on second floor; entries flank display windows at street level.

250-252 East Water Street – c. 1850s – three-story, three-ranked, stuccoed, brick commercial building with a flat roof; rectangular, casement windows on the upper floors; recessed entry to the right of the large display windows at street level.

258 East Water Street – c1940 streamlined modern steel diner

Erie Boulevard (corner of East Water)

318 Erie Blvd, East – 1849-1850 – (Weigh Lock building) Erie Canal Museum, **National Register listed**

Montgomery Street

106 Montgomery Street – built 1916 - former fire station – three-story, three-bay, Neo-Classical brick building with flat roof; pilasters divide the façade; center entry is recessed; second story openings are arched with multi-paned transoms above multi-paned double doors; paired, 9/9 double-hung sash windows in each bay on the upper floor; decorative panels between the second and third floor; dentils decorate the cornice.

East Genesee Street

225 East Genesee Street – 1996 - Key Bank branch, **non-historic, non-contributing**

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Hanover Square Historic District Expansion
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237-243 East Genesee Street – built 1830s - four-story brick Courier Building, **National Register listed**

East Washington Street

233 East Washington Street City Hall – built 1889-1893 –four-story stone municipal building with towers, **National Register listed**

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Hanover Square Historic District Expansion
Onondaga County, New York

Summary

The original Hanover Square Historic District was drawn to include only those buildings that were directly related to Hanover Square, a historic open space that was the geographic center of the district. The north border of the district was Erie Boulevard, the former path of the Erie Canal, and the original nomination noted that “commercial and retail activity quickly spread east along Genesee Street into Hanover Square during the 1820s and 1830s. All the E. Water Street buildings had the added advantage of having the canal at their back for easy transfer of foods [sic].” The *Hanover Square Historic District Boundary Expansion* takes in additional canal-related buildings along East Water Street and is significant under criterion A because its development was influenced by the same commercial advantages afforded by proximity to the canal and to the Genesee Turnpike (Genesee Street). The commercial and retail activity spurred by the arrival of the Erie Canal in Syracuse in the 1820s extended east from Hanover Square by the 1830s, making this area a vital hub for Syracuse’s commercial and municipal life. The buildings along East Water Street were primarily commercial and retail in nature, and all were designed to take advantage of the canal frontage on the north and the road traffic on the south. This pattern of development in Hanover Square continued to the east along East Water Street to a nearby turning basin. The majority of the buildings in the Hanover Square Historic District expansion were built either as a direct result of the canal or because of Hanover Square’s role as the vital commercial center of the early city of Syracuse. Together, the original and expanded districts take in the full extent of canal-related resources in downtown Syracuse.

What is now Hanover Square was one of the first business areas in the new village of Syracuse in the late 1820s and lay immediately to the east of Clinton Square. It was a large, open, roughly triangular area created by the diagonal passage of Genesee Street across the north-south intersection of Water Street and Warren Street as it continued northwest to cross the Erie Canal. Water Street then continued one block to the east past Warren Street before coming to a dead end at the Erie Canal turning basin. The turning basin was located where the Weighlock Building, now the Erie Canal Museum, was built in 1850.

As early as 1834, the north side of Water Street was filled with closely spaced buildings that fronted on both Water Street and the canal. The transportation of goods and people along the canal was clearly the draw, as these buildings were stores and warehouses that drew their business from the canal. This access to an important transportation thoroughfare, with its spur to commercial development, can also be seen on Genesee Street,

which forms the southwestern side of the triangular block around Hanover Square. Genesee Street in Syracuse was a part of the great east-west turnpike across central and western New York, still clearly a vital transportation corridor in these early years of the Erie Canal era. Genesee Street was lined with buildings as it approached Hanover Square from the east, testament to the power of access to transportation corridors.

The importance of this portion of Syracuse was highlighted in 1829 with the completion of the Oswego Canal. The new canal, which connected the Erie Canal at Syracuse with the port city of Oswego on Lake Ontario, created an extremely valuable connection between the Erie, with its extensive passage of goods, and the Oswego, with its link to rich mineral resources in northern New York and Canada. The new Oswego Canal branched off the Erie Canal at the turning basin on East Water Street. The construction of the Oswego Canal brought a host of new boats, laden with goods and people, to Syracuse immediately east of Hanover Square and clearly spurred additional development of businesses and buildings along East Water Street, turning this portion of Syracuse into the center of commercial, retail, and governmental functions.

The configuration continued largely intact on the 1845 map of Syracuse. This map identified Montgomery Street, a new street that extended south from the turning basin with eight building lots on the east side, where the City Hall is currently located. Block 95 extended to the west from Montgomery Street between Water Street and the Erie Canal. Block 47, which lay to the east of the turning basin, remained undeveloped, though Block 103, a triangular block formed by the Genesee Turnpike, Water Street, and Montgomery Street, had been fully divided into lots.

The commercial buildings along East Water Street, propelled by the Erie Canal and its confluence with the Oswego Canal, were largely in place by the 1830s and early 1840s. From the very earliest years, these were primarily commercial and retail buildings, which made the transition in the mid and late nineteenth century to small-scale manufacturing and warehouse buildings. The confluence of the canals, and the dense line of buildings along the canals, turned this portion of Syracuse into a commercial hub that in turn drew other functions and buildings. The village of Syracuse built a Market Hall on the east side of Montgomery Street in 1845, adjacent to a park where public gatherings were held. The Market Hall, so close to both the Erie and Oswego Canals and the Genesee Turnpike, provided commercial space for meats, produce, and a variety of goods. In 1846, the village began using space in the Market Hall for official business. According to the National Register nomination for the 1893 Syracuse City Hall, the

city's functions gradually took over the Market Hall, a process that was largely complete by 1860, when it contained "the chambers of the Common Council, the city clerks [sic] office, a jail and a police court in addition to providing a place for political meetings." This location on the east side of Montgomery Street, emerging from a market in the heart of the city's commercial district, remains as the center of the city's government. The current city hall was completed in 1893 according to a design by the local Syracuse architect Charles E. Colton and was listed on the National Register in 1976.

Other buildings were constructed to take advantage of the focus of commercial and governmental activities between Hanover Square and the public market and city hall. In 1844, Benjamin Frazee built a large four-story brick building at the acute-angled corner of Montgomery, Washington, and East Genesee Streets, one block to the south of the Erie Canal. Significantly, it was also located across Montgomery Street from the city hall building and the public market. It is now known as the Courier Building, after the *Syracuse Courier* newspaper and its successors, which had its headquarters in the building. Designed as a mixed-use building, it featured commercial spaces on the lower floors with a public meeting hall on the fourth floor. This building, which now contains three adjoining sections, draws its significance in part from its location close to the public market and the village offices; as the Courier Building's National Register nomination notes, "the market and City Hall were located at the center of early Syracuse's canal associated commercial district and it was a popular public gathering spot for public events and public oration."

The initial impetus for Syracuse's downtown commercial life in the nineteenth century, of course, was the Erie Canal, which was completed through Syracuse in the 1820s. The Genesee Turnpike crossed over the canal at Clinton Square, immediately west of Hanover Square, while blocks of commercial buildings lined the canal from Hanover Square to the east by the 1830s and 1840s. Syracuse's canal-related commercial life took another boost in 1829 with the completion of the Oswego Canal, which joined the Erie Canal from the north immediately east of Hanover Square. In 1850, the importance of the Erie and Oswego Canals in Syracuse gained additional emphasis with the completion of the new Weighlock Building, now the Erie Canal Museum. The current building is the third at this location that was used to collect tolls from boats plying the canals, succeeding buildings from 1824 and 1834. Although the State of New York ceased to collect tolls on the canal, the Weighlock building was occupied by the state's Department of Public Works until 1957, continuing to serve transportation purposes in this vital corridor well into the twentieth century,

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Hanover Square Historic District Expansion
Onondaga County, New York

Even as the Erie and Oswego Canals declined in importance as shipping corridors in the late nineteenth century, Hanover Square and the blocks immediately to the east continued to be a vital center for Syracuse's commercial and political life. The area housed one of the city's leading newspapers, the *Courier*, and its various successors, which were published in the buildings across Montgomery Street from City Hall until 1915.

The City of Syracuse maintained its offices on Montgomery Street from the 1840s to the present, after 1893 in the current city hall. Between the early and the mid twentieth century, however, the various city functions had outgrown the building itself and expanded to the immediately surrounding neighborhood. In 1886, for example, the Police Department requested proposals for a two-story brick barn on East Water Street at the northwest corner of Montgomery Street, a location which housed a police unit into the twentieth century and which remains under city ownership. In the late 1950s, meanwhile, the city announced that it would relocate the various planning offices to what was by then known as the Aloï Building, formerly the vast grocery empire of Gates Thalheimer, on the north side of East Water Street between Warren and Montgomery Streets.

These public uses of the blocks immediately east of Hanover Square were adjuncts to the role of the place as a business hub. Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, an ever-changing mix of both large and small businesses occupied the buildings that lined East Water Street on the south edge of the Erie Canal between Warren Street and State Street. Even after the Erie Canal was relocated from downtown Syracuse in the early twentieth century and replaced by Erie Boulevard and the New York Central Railroad, these blocks of three-story brick buildings pulsed with business.

Much of Block 95, on the north side of East Water Street between Warren and Montgomery Streets, was dominated by the Gates Thalheimer building. What is now 215 East Water Street contains the only remaining portion of Thalheimer's extensive wholesale and retail grocery business. Its neighbor to the west was what is now the Grange Building, at the northeast corner of Warren and East Water Streets (and a part of the original Hanover Square Historic District), which served as a steam laundry in the early twentieth century. The remaining buildings in Block 95 contained a mix of commercial and light industrial occupants well into the twentieth century; they included a flour and feed company, a bottling company, and the Syracuse branch of Truscon Laboratories, a Detroit-based company that made paints and other waterproofing supplies.

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Hanover Square Historic District Expansion
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Block 47, which extends along the north side of East Water Street from Montgomery Street to State Street, is dominated at the west end by the Weighlock Building, where an Erie Canal turning basin was located from the 1820s through the 1840s. The remaining three- and four-story brick buildings in the block housed a great variety of commercial and light industrial companies. In 1905, for example, the buildings to the east of the Weighlock Building housed a poultry food company, a wire manufacturer, a groceries and produce company, a warehouse, a maker of macaroni, an engraving company, a maker of cigars, and a saloon. By the 1950s, the block housed the initial Paul DeLima Coffee Company, at 319-321 Erie Boulevard. Later, in the 1960s, the easternmost end of the block was demolished to make way for the new Erie Boulevard Television Corporation.

Block 103 is the triangular block formed by the northwest route of the Genesee Turnpike as it cut the grid pattern of Syracuse's streets; Montgomery Street forms the east edge of the block, while East Water Street is the northern edge. The entire western section of the block is covered by the State Tower Building, which is a part of the original Hanover Square Historic District, together with its parking garage, which extends to the east along East Water Street. Like the northern side of East Water Street in Block 95, the southern side of the street to the east of the State Tower parking garage features narrow three-story brick commercial buildings which housed a mix of small-scale businesses. This block was constructed in 1859 and was originally three stories in height. The principal business of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was at 226 East Water Street, which was occupied by the Falker leather works; by 1900, meanwhile, much of the rest of this section of East Water Street housed saloons, inspired possibly by the presence of the Bastable Theater, where the State Tower Building is now located.

Block 103 also contains the west side of Montgomery Street, which faces the west side of city hall. A long-time saloon owned by Jeremiah (Yank) Sullivan was torn down in 1939 and replaced by the Miss Syracuse Diner at the southwest corner of Montgomery and East Water Street. The diner, a distinctive example of its type, was likely built in 1940, as its interior was shown on a 1941 photograph. Immediately to the south of the diner on Montgomery Street is a tall, narrow fire station, constructed of brick in 1916. This fire station borders the northern side of the Courier Building, discussed above.

The portion of downtown Syracuse that is contained within the Hanover Square Historic District expansion was a vital part of the city's commercial life. It encompasses many of the buildings that were constructed in the early and mid-nineteenth century to take advantage of important transportation corridors, the Erie Canal and the Genesee

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Turnpike, a pattern of development that remains visible despite the replacement of the Erie Canal with Erie Boulevard. In part because of the bustling commercial nature of this area, the municipal functions of the new city of Syracuse also gravitated here, first associated with a public market in the center of commercial activities and later in the form of a grand City Hall. The area included in the Hanover Square Historic District expansion remains a vital core of the City of Syracuse.

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Hanover Square Historic District Expansion
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Maps

Atlas of New York. Digital scan of MS, Map Library, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY. 1838.

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Photographs (all from the collections of the Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, NY)

Hanover Square looking east along East Water Street, 1917.

East Water Street at Warren Street looking southwest. September 29, 1927.

Erie Boulevard and Warren Street looking southeast. 1936.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section number 10 Page 1

Hanover Square Historic District Expansion
Onondaga County, New York

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundary is indicated by the heavy black line on the attached boundary map, which shows both the original and expanded districts.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the expansion, which abuts the listed district on the east, was drawn to encompass the full extent of canal, turnpike, and government related buildings in the Hanover Square neighborhood. Thus, the district takes in all remaining canal era buildings east of the original district on East Water Street and encompasses both Syracuse City Hall and the Courier Building on the south. Three buildings (Weighlock, City Hall and Courier) have been previously listed on the register but are part of the Hanover Square neighborhood and are intimately related to the district's development. Together the existing and expanded districts fully encompass the surviving resources related to the canal era and city government in this neighborhood.

Hanover Square Historic District Expansion (2014)

City of Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

406300
4767000
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



HD Expansion (2014)
 Hanover Square HD

Tax Parcel Data:
Onondaga Co, Sewer Auth.
maphost.com/syracuse



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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Hanover Square Historic District Expansion
Onondaga County, New York

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hanover Square Historic District Boundary Expansion

Location: Onondaga County, New York

Photographer: Cynthia Carrington Carter

Date: April, 2014

Location of Disc : NYSHPO, Waterford, NY

NY_OnodCo_HSHDXP

PHOTO LOG

PHOTO	DESCRIPTION
0001	Montgomery St 106-Firehouse
0002	Montgomery Street-Courier Bldg and City Hall
0003	Water St E-S side looking NE
0004	Water St E 323-325 looking NW
0005	Water St E 258-Miss Syracuse Diner looking N
0006	Erie Blvd E 318-Museum Addition











Americana
Restaurant

OPEN

MISS SYRACUSE
DINER





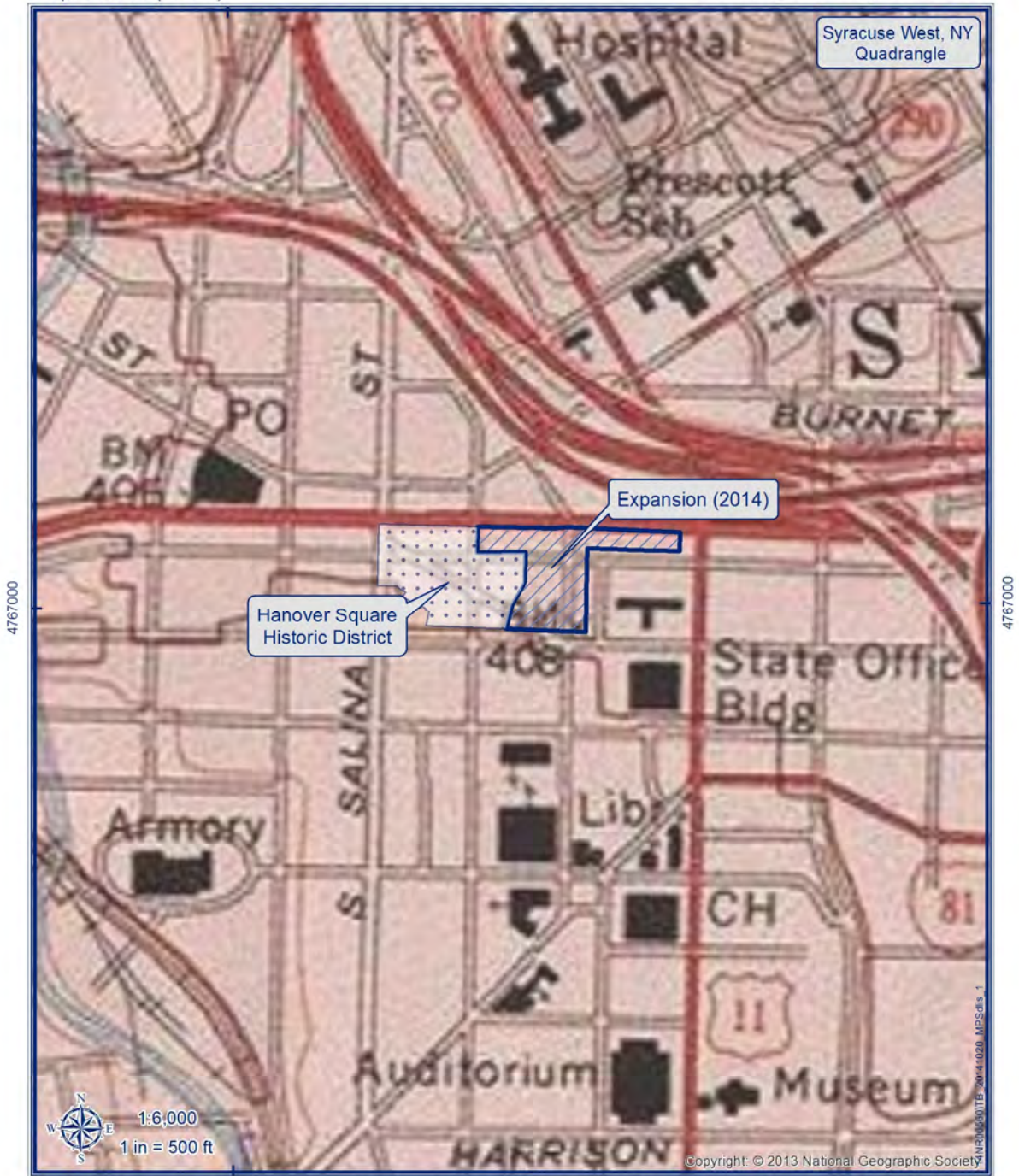
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section number 10 Page 3

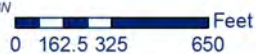
Hanover Square Historic District Expansion
Onondaga County, New York

Hanover Square Historic District
Expansion (2014)

City of Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



 HD Expansion (2014)
 Hanover Square HD

Tax Parcel Data:
Onondaga Co, Sewer Auth.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section number 10 Page 4

Hanover Square Historic District Expansion
Onondaga County, New York

Hanover Square Historic District
Expansion (2014)

City of Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



-  HD Expansion (2014)
-  Hanover Square HD

407000

Tax Parcel Data:
Onondaga Co, Sewer Auth.
maphost.com/syracuse



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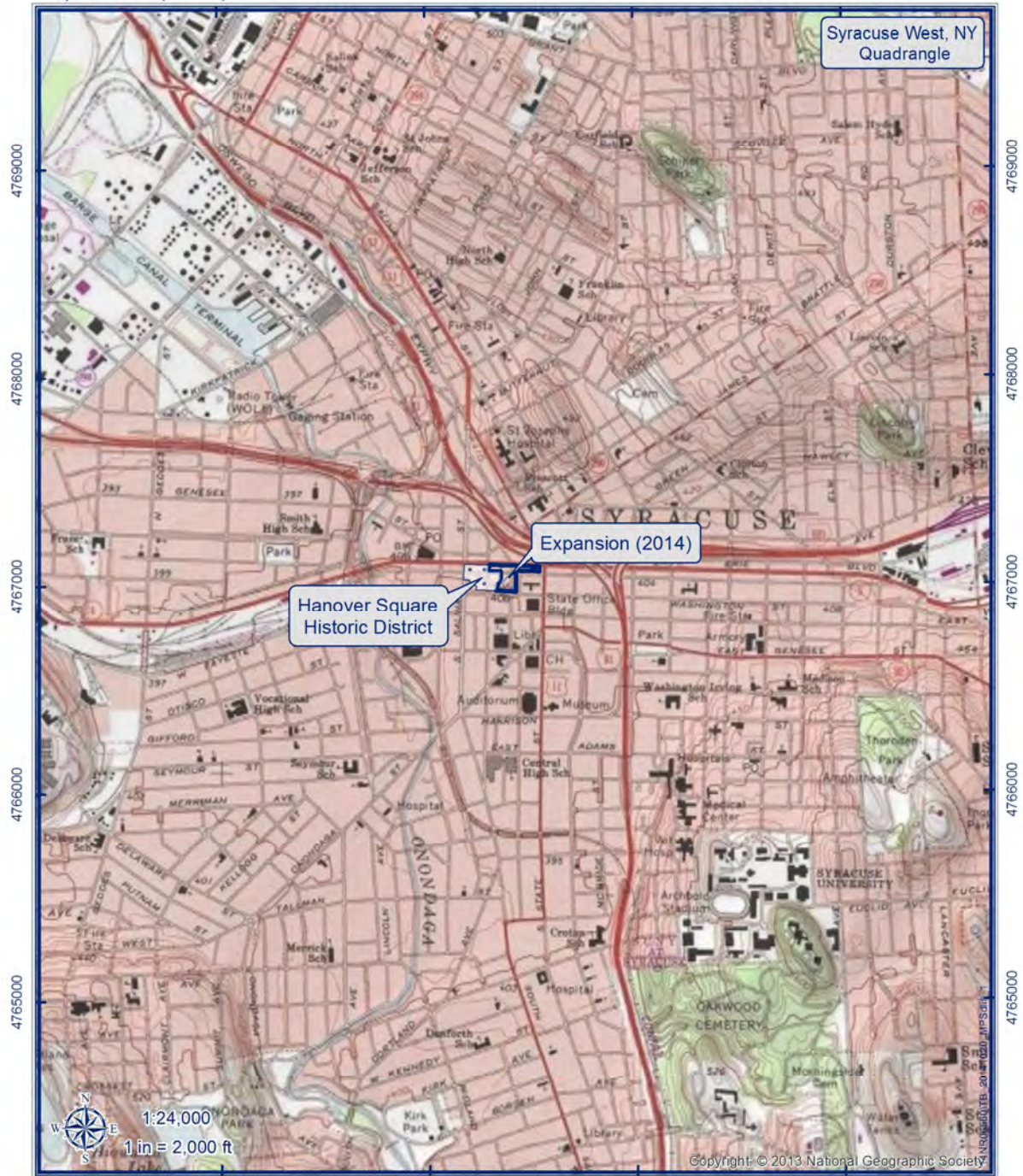
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
Section number 10 Page 5

Hanover Square Historic District Expansion
Onondaga County, New York

Hanover Square Historic District Expansion (2014)

City of Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



 HD Expansion (2014)
 Hanover Square HD

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Hanover Square Historic District
Expansion (2014)

City of Syracuse
Onondaga County, New York



Σ = 3.56 Acres

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



-  HD Expansion (2014)
-  Contributing
-  Non-Contributing
-  Hanover Square HD

Tax Parcel Data:
Onondaga Co. Sewer Auth.
mapost.com/syracuse



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, GP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

14NRC06560/TEL 20141020_MPSdilis

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hanover Square Historic District (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Onondaga

DATE RECEIVED: 12/12/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/21/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/05/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/27/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001217

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6-27-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Stephanie A. Miner, Mayor

April 22, 2014

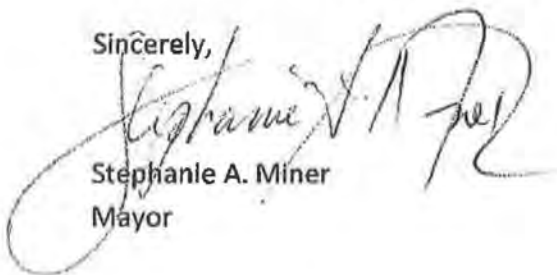
Ms. Ruth L. Pierpont
Director, Division of Historic Preservation
NYS Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: Hanover Square Historic District Expansion

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

This office has been informed that a nomination for the expansion of the Hanover Square Historic District is under consideration. In order to expedite the nomination process, the City of Syracuse waives its right to a 60-day review period.

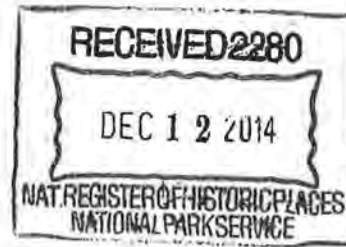
Sincerely,


Stephanie A. Miner
Mayor



**New York State Office of Parks,
Recreation and Historic Preservation**

Division for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor
Rose Harvey
Commissioner

8 December 2014

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to enclose the following five nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Mount Saviour Monastery, Chemung County
Hanover Square Historic District Boundary Expansion, Onondaga County
Cobble Villa, Nassau County
House at 325 Piermont Street, Rockland County
Mary Louise Booth Girlhood House, Suffolk County

Please feel free to call me 518.237.8643 x 3261 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office



*SYRACUSE
LANDMARK
PRESERVATION
BOARD*

Ms. Ruth L. Pierpont
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
NYS Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: Hanover Square Historic District boundary expansion

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

The Syracuse Landmark Preservation Board is pleased to hear that the Hanover Square Historic District is under consideration for a possible boundary expansion. In order to expedite the nomination process, the SLPB waives its right to a 60-day review period.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Donald S. Radke".

Donald S. Radke
Chairman